

THE INDIANA SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

VOL. X.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

NO. 13.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.
Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS,
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, PUBLISHER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Wednesday and Saturday and Daily during the session of the Legislature, at
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, Invariably in Advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Thursday, and is furnished to subscribers at the following very low rates:

One Copy, one year, \$2.00
Three Copies, one year, \$5.00
Five Copies, one year, \$7.50
Ten Copies, (in Clubs) one year, \$15.00
One Copy, six months, \$1.00
One Copy, three months,50

The Money, in all cases, to accompany subscriptions.

Any person sending us a Club of Ten, with cash, at the rate of \$1.50 each, shall have a copy gratis for one year. For a greater number than ten, the gratuity will be increased in proportion.

All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents, and, as such, by a recent decision of the Department, they are authorized to frank letters for the benefit of subscribers.

All papers will be stopped at the end of the term paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we have unsettled business accounts.

Drop Letters, addressed to this office, will not be taken out unless the postage is paid.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for when presented, or they will not appear.

No Anonymous Communication will receive attention at this office.

Advertisements must be handed in by 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday and Friday, to insure insertion in the semi-weekly.

This Paper offers inducements to Advertisers equal to any other establishment in the State.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We will advertise at the following rates in our respective weeklies:

Patent Medicines at \$150 00 per column.
Business Advertisements, 25 00 per sq. col.
Legal and other advertising at 25 cents per square of 250 ems, for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,
JNO. D. DEFREES.

Iowa Elections.

The Iowa Capital Reporter, published at Iowa City says, that the election has resulted in favor of the entire Democratic State Ticket by over 2,000 majority, both Democratic Congressmen, and 38 Democratic majority on joint ballot in the General Assembly. The largest Democratic majority ever given in Iowa was at the last Presidential election—between 1400 and 1500. At the last session of the Legislature 26 majority—now 38 majority.

Clark's majority for Congress in the Northern District is about 800 votes. Hens's majority over Wright, it is said, will be over 400.

Iowa is a sound Union State to the core. Her delegation in Congress have stood up manfully during the present session, and nobly have the people responded to their efforts. The Des Moines Republic, after invoking the spirits of Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Henry, Jackson, and the many thousands of others of the great and good of the South, and of Franklin, Hancock, Adams, Jay, Warren, Montgomery, and the many thousands of other equally great and good men of the North, remarks:

"The Union of these States dissolved! It cannot be. There is a sacredness connected with the illustrious dead, which connects the North and the South together, with chains of adamant! Dissolve the Union! Dissolve the American Congress. Force Clay, Berrien, Benton, Mangum, King, Crittenden, Houston, and other noble and patriotic Senators and statesmen of the South to strike hands in a long and final national adieu with Cass, Webster, Dickinson, Douglas, the Dodges, Bradbury, Whitecomb, Buchanan, and other patriotic and noble Senators and statesmen of the North! It never can be. It never can."

Although we are a young and unpretending public journal in a far off Western State, yet we may be allowed, to call upon our Senators and Representatives, and when we say "our Senators and Representatives," we mean not those from Iowa alone, but those of the whole country—to lose sight of party, State or place—to look beyond party or party considerations and unite heart and hand, mind and voice, in consummating some just plan by which the present dangers which impend this Union may be averted, and that for all time to come Let the Northern and Southern Senators and Representatives forget that they have "local habitation," let them cease to demand anything unjust, or withhold anything just and constitutional, but let them do justice to each other and thus restore to the country internal quietude, once more, and forever."

Missouri Election.

The Booneville Democrat of the 16th inst. says, that enough is known for it to state with certainty, that but one of the old members of Congress will be re-elected—Major John S. Phelps, democrat. The Whigs have gained four out of the five Congressmen—Darby, Miller, Porter and Bowman.

The Jefferson City Enquirer of the 17th inst. says, that the election of Miller is still doubtful, having only a reported majority of eight votes.

Missouri Election.

Whig. Election. Anti Benton.
Senate, 52 42 23
House, 64 54 29

We are indebted to the above election from this State, St. Louis Republican. The Union differs from this statement, by increasing the number of members of the Legislature favorable to Benton.—New Albany Ledger.

Hon. John Pettit.

The Lafayette Courier of Monday, says: "So far as Mr. Pettit is concerned, we can assure the State Sentinel that it is perfectly correct in its view of the matter; for we are confident that Mr. Pettit will still, as he has heretofore done, submit his claims in accordance with the usages of the democratic party."

We knew the "Old Brass Piece" would be right side up.

Some weeks since we published a communication signed "Mississippi." The author requests us to state that, in his allusions to Northern fanatics and Disunionists, he had reference only to Abolitionists of the Seward school.

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch that the Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, U. S. Commissioner to China, arrived in Washington City on the 18th inst.

We have been informed by a gentleman just returned from Jeffersonville, that there have been twenty-four deaths from cholera in the State Prison. We regret also to learn, that in every case of attack from the disease, death has ensued.

Watchman, what of the Night!

This has no doubt been an important week at Washington. Our readers are already advised, that the important bills, contained in Mr. Clay's Omnibus have already passed the Senate as single or isolated propositions. This is the most correct manner of legislation, and the celebrated Omnibus bill never would have had a being but for the non-action policy of the Galphin Cabinet. But when Mr. Clay saw that this conclave of rascally politicians were determined to risk every thing—the peace, the happiness and the very safety of the Union itself, to keep open the abolition excitement, he, and many others, both whigs and democrats, threw themselves into the breach, and by combining certain measures together, were determined, as far as in their power, to settle the question.

The policy of the Galphin Cabinet, it is well known, was to admit California, and leave the Territories and Texas to take care of themselves. Our readers know, that against this wretched, do-nothing policy, we early entered our most solemn protest. Not that we opposed the admission of California—far from it. She was coming into the Union in the right way, Congress having refused to give her a territorial government. We were prepared to see her admitted at once.

The object of the Galphin Cabinet, in opposing Territorial governments and refusing to settle the Texas boundary question, is well known. General Taylor was committed in the South, as opposed to the Wilmot proviso, and in the North as in favor of it; or, at least he was solemnly pledged in the North, to sign any bill with that provision contained in it. A Territorial bill would commit the President on this question. He would be compelled to sign or veto it, it being his duty to do so under the Constitution. The cheat practised upon the American people, by designing politicians, would have been discovered.

Another object of that Cabinet was, to keep up agitation on the slavery question, in order to re-elect General Taylor to the Presidency, or some other of the Cabinet's friends. They had obtained power, by a fraud upon the people, and they were determined to perpetrate it in the same manner. The Seward organ in New York, the Albany Evening Journal, was already declaring that no other whig but General Taylor could be elected, or should be thought of, for the next Presidency.

The whole power and patronage of the Galphin administration, it will be therefore perceived, was used against the settlement of the slavery question. Mr. Clay opposed this wretched and ruinous policy, and the whole efforts of his great intellect were devoted to this object. As he himself expresses it, he took counsel with distinguished democrats, and men of the two great political parties, well asunder almost as the poles, on many questions of political policy, were found acting together for the purpose, as they thought, of saving the Union. Mr. Webster united with Mr. Clay in his opposition to the administration on this question. He took the ground that the Wilmot proviso, the great obstacle to the passage of Territorial bills, was a useless appendage. He said, in his first speech, taking ground against the proviso, "I hold slavery to be excluded from these Territories [New Mexico, &c.] by a law even superior to that which admits and sanctions it in Texas: I mean the law of nature, of physical geography, the law of the formation of the earth."

In addition to this, Mr. Benton, who has always been found in opposition to the Wilmot proviso, proved most conclusively, by an unanswerable speech, that, as slavery did not exist in the territories, it could not be brought there without positive law. This position was also taken by Mr. Clay, Gen. Cass and others. It is the position of the Indiana Democracy. It was the position of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, taken throughout the whole State, as State elector in 1848. A position that enabled him to quiet the fears of the opponents of a very extension in the Northern part of the State and made his speeches so popular in Northern Indiana, during that canvass. It is a position that makes the Wilmot a perfect humbug, even did not the barrier brought to light in Mr. Webster's speech—"the law of nature, of physical geography, the law of the formation of the earth,"—not exist.

There are now two clogs to legislation in Congress, in the House of Representatives—one is the movement of the Southern Representatives—and the other the friends of the Wilmot proviso. It is well known that no bill, containing the Wilmot proviso, can pass the Senate. A mighty struggle will shortly take place to append the Wilmot proviso to the territorial bills of Utah and New Mexico. If successful, no territorial governments will be formed and the whole distracting question will be thrown over to another Congress. It is true that the passage of the Texas boundary bill will, if accepted by Texas, prevent a collision in that quarter; but the failure of the Territorial bills will do great injustice to the people of Utah and New Mexico, who will be surrounded with insurmountable difficulties without some kind of civil government. No one can sit down and candidly urge the present admission of New Mexico as a State government; neither would any one be willing to see Utah admitted, without some territorial legislation.

We do not hesitate to say, that were the question submitted to the unbiased judgment of the people of Indiana, to-morrow, at the polls, three-fourths of the votes cast, would be found in favor of territorial governments without the Wilmot proviso, and for the settlement of the whole slavery question.

The present Cabinet, unlike that of General Taylor, stands committed, with perhaps one exception, in favor of territorial governments without the proviso. This makes it much easier to pass them, in this manner, than under Gen. Taylor's administration, where the Cabinet—the unscrupulous Galphin Cabinet—were opposed to any territorial governments at all. Mr. Benton's plan of taking up the bills singly is now the true policy, should fact not be again arrayed in some other form, to prevent their passage. We hope that such will not be the case, but that the bills will all be passed.

If these bills are passed, with judicious amendments to the law on the subject of fugitive slaves, the South may rail on with regard to the admission

of California. The hot-heads who are for disunion measures on this question, will soon, in our opinion, settle down to a corporal's guard. But refuse, to pass the Texas boundary bill and the bills for territorial governments, and we will have cause for alarm for the safety of the Union. Agitation will go on, like a rolling flood, sweeping all before it. The scene of ruin and devastation no pen can describe, and we trust in God it will never be the mournful task of any one to describe.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Washington Union of last Sunday, the 18th inst. The editor says he had conversed freely with members of Congress for the two days previous. In a long article on the Wilmot proviso he takes the ground, that the passage of this measure, will unite the South in resistance—and that "if the Wilmot proviso is adopted, the Union is prostrated." He says, speaking of the position of some Representatives, who are personally opposed to the proviso, but who are trusting to the Senate to kill it:

"We beg the friends of the Union in the House not to trust to others to save it, but do their own duty, and save it for themselves—look not to the Senate to screen them; for already it is said that if the Wilmot Proviso goes up there, men will be found there extreme enough to leave it to the Northern Senators to kill it. The votes of the extremists will not be given to extirpate the provisos from the dangers they have provoked."

The amount of this is, that a sufficient number of ultra Southern Senators will withdraw and suffer the Proviso to pass, for the purpose of accomplishing a dissolution of the Union.

General Joseph Lane.

General Joseph Lane, the Marion of the Mexican War, has gained no less fame in his far distant home in Oregon, than he did on the battle-fields of Mexico. His course, as Governor of that rising territory, has reflected honor on the State of Indiana; and we trust, after the publication of the following Joint Resolutions, the tongue of calumny will be mute. One of the most outrageous acts of the Galphin Cabinet was the removal of this gallant officer. The people of Oregon feel that his place cannot be supplied. His appointment was most judicious. His talents were eminently suited to the station. His fidelity and integrity were well calculated to endear him to the people of Oregon. During his short administration, he has won the confidence and love of the numerous Indian tribes, who looked up to him as their great father, who would take care of his red children. The resolutions are full of deep feeling, and no doubt speak the sentiments of the people of Oregon:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That the course of General Joseph Lane, as Superintendent of Indian affairs, meets with their full approbation; and that his extraordinary energy in that department, merits the thanks of the people of Oregon; That the just policy, coupled with the great firmness he has exercised towards the numerous Indian tribes, within the Territory, have secured the most peaceful relations with them; and that few could have accomplished so successfully, what his kindness, integrity and firmness have done, to secure the bonds of lasting peace with the tribes surrounding us.

Resolved, That in the discharge of his executive duties as Governor of Oregon, he has uniformly acted with a view to the best interests of the whole people, and that his demeanor in office has afforded no ground of just complaint, but on the contrary, has been such as to meet the best expectations and warmest wishes of the people.

Resolved, That they regret sincerely that the President of the United States has deprived the Territory of Oregon, of the future services of one so eminently useful, and whose removal was caused by the ungrounded confidence of the people over whom he was placed.

Resolved, That the conduct of General Lane in his private life has been such as to secure the warmest friendship of the people. And the purity of his private relations has not been less than his energy has been great in the discharge of his official duties.

Signed, A. L. LOVEJOY, Speaker.
SAML. PARKER, President.

Passed 18th May, 1850.

Civil War.

No greater calamity could befall the people of the United States, than a civil war. No good citizen can contemplate such an event without horror. Hence it is, that we dislike to hear Northern men talking of subjecting the South, by force of arms. It is all wrong, and only calculated to irritate the public mind. Our voice is for peace—peace upon honorable terms—peace upon almost any terms, rather than strike a brother. But we confess that when we hear Southern men talk of resisting constitutional laws, by force of arms; when we hear them threatening to take California by force and make it slave territory; of blockading the Mississippi, merely because the people of California, in convention, have declared, as a part of their fundamental law, their opposition to slavery, we feel inclined to let loose "Dogs of war" upon them. Elwood Fisher, the editor of the Southern Press, who is a non-resistant—a man of peace, has become valiant in the cause, and now, like Michael Cassia,

"Is a soldier,
Fit to stand by Caesar and his conquerors."

Speaking of the admission of California, with thundering words, and pepper sauce arguments he says:

"We are as much opposed to war as any other people. We have a vivid sense of its evils, immediate and remote—of the views it engenders, the wrongs it perpetrates, the misery it inflicts the ruin that results. But in such a conflict, the South would not only have the right on her side; she could not decline it without dishonor and disaster. The scheme of wresting from seven millions of free people by the mere formula of a majority vote, their rightful share of the richest territory under the sun, and this with the avowed design of fixing eternal barriers against their future progress, is not surpassed in turpitude, and will not be surpassed in the consequences it will bring on its authors, by any act of spoliation recorded in history."

These remarks may be regarded as threats or menaces. Suppose they are, we are threatened with a great outrage; shall we not return threat for threat, and repel menace with defiance?

And if in this terrible and most unequal struggle some should grow faint hearted or treacherous, and fall off by the way—those who remain faithful to the last and achieve the triumph which right must always finally attain, like the Scylla's rocks will be the more highly prized; their number decreased while the faithful will sing into a slough of scorn, whereas no kindly hand can ever drag them forth save to the pillory of public opinion.

Now, we think, unless a majority of the members of Congress from the free States, are butchered in their seats, California will be admitted some time or other. Then General Fisher will sound the notes of readiness preparation. There is only one hope left. It may be possible that, before that terrible event, his courage, like that of a distinguished citizen, named Robert Acres, may ooze out at his finger ends. Let us hope for the best.

Cincinnati Railroad.

Under the above head, we find an editorial article in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 15th inst., to which we desire to call the attention of our readers, at least to the following significant and instructive extracts:

"Our citizens are fully informed of the efforts now making and successfully too, to push forward roads calculated and designed to draw from us the business we have enjoyed for years, and they should also be aware that the railroad leading northeast from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine is rapidly progressing, and that the Madison road makes common cause with it, and has entered into an arrangement for supplying the locomotives and cars and running the road as fast as finished. Do not our citizens see great loss of business to result from this and from the completion of roads from Lexington to Louisville, and from the latter city to a connection with the Bellefontaine road at Indianapolis by way of Columbus, Indiana, and from the construction of the road from New Albany to Lafayette, connecting with Indianapolis by a branch from Gosport?"

Our neighbors of Cincinnati seem to have discovered that these great railways now in a rapid state of construction, as we admit they are, are "calculated and designed" to draw business from their city, and of course to build up and benefit other cities, and other sections of country. Well, suppose they are right, is that any reason why the citizens of our city, and of the other cities and country, through which these great works pass, and who are to be greatly benefited by them, should relax their efforts to construct the works? or is it not rather an argument in favor of the use of every means, and increased energy on the part of our people to construct them at the earliest possible day? If Cincinnati is to lose so much in her business by our works, as the Gazette supposes, will not Indianapolis, and other cities, on the line, be in the same degree benefited by the increase of their business? Our city is located in the centre of the State, and now contains over 8,000 inhabitants, and is increasing rapidly in business and wealth, and we can see no special reason why we should longer remain specially tributary to Cincinnati, or any other city situated as far from the sea-board as we are, after our great connecting chains of railway shall be completed, as they most certainly will be in a very few years. We shall then be able, by establishing direct commercial relations with the Atlantic cities, without the intervention of intermediate profits at cities by the way, to give as much for the produce of our farmers, and to sell goods as low wholesale or retail, as can be done at Cincinnati. These things will yet find their true level, and be governed by the principles of commercial reciprocity. A connection direct between Indianapolis and Cincinnati by railway, however desirable, will certainly be quite as much so to Cincinnati as to our city.

Pittsburgh, Ohio River, Railroad.

We clip some extracts from the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 15th instant, that may be interesting to our readers:

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1850.

Having just reached Pittsburgh by the Central route from Philadelphia, I propose to say a few words respecting its position and prospects.

The Railroad from Lancaster to Harrisburg has been much improved, and is not in fact, with a heavy rail. At Harrisburg we stayed half an hour to dine.

From Harrisburg to Huntington we had a most delightful ride on the new railroad. The scenery is splendid on railroad first rate, and the cars luxuriously comfortable.

I inquired particularly as to the time when the railroad connection between Huntington and Hollidaysburg would probably be made, and was gratified to learn that it would be completed by the first of September. Most of the track is already laid, and the company will be ready to run the road as soon as the gaps are closed. This is a matter of the first importance to the trade of Philadelphia, and to the commerce of the whole country.

By connecting with the Portage Railroad, it will give us a continuous railroad of 275 miles from Philadelphia to Johnstown, and will do away with two of the three transshipments now required.

From Johnstown to the West, Philadelphia, we had the pleasure of seeing that the new road was in active progress. The railroad distance from Johnstown to Pittsburgh will be seventy-eight miles, and the force employed on this part of the line is about three thousand men. This shows that the work on the Western Division is pressed with great energy. It is intended to have part of it in use early next season; but the deep cuts in Westmoreland county will necessarily require some time to complete the line. As many men will be employed in them as can work without being in each other's way.

Pittsburgh is a dull place now. The Ohio river is low, and when that is the case, Pittsburgh is always dull. How would the citizens of Philadelphia feel if there were but three feet of water in the channel of the Delaware. Every body hopes for rain. Last year, for three months, the Ohio river, all the way from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, was very little used. At Cincinnati, the passengers left the river by railroad for Lake Erie, and so they do now.

The remedy for this is the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, the construction of which has been undertaken by the citizens of Allegheny, in their corporate capacity, together with many citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio. This road, with its branches, will connect Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Railroad with Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and thence to the West. It will be 135 miles long, and where it will terminate in Ohio, two great trunk lines will take off, one leading to Indianapolis and St. Louis, and the other to Chicago.

Western men have undertaken this work. Pittsburgh feels the necessity of it, and so would Philadelphia if her road was completed without it. It is almost as necessary to the Pennsylvania railroad as a tender is to a locomotive engine, and the road is being pushed on finely, and eleven thousand tons of rails have recently been purchased.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS WITH ST. LOUIS.—The prospects now are that we shall have railroad connections with St. Louis sooner than the most sanguine could have anticipated a short time ago. Our readers are aware that there is now a continuous line of railroad constructing from this city to Terre Haute, on the Wabash. Such ample provision has been made for the construction of this line, and it is going forward with so much energy, that it may safely be calculated that it will be finished in about two years; many portions of it much sooner. There only remains, then, the line across Illinois, from the Wabash to the Mississippi. This hiatus has been supplied. We learn from the Illinois papers, that the stockholders who recently assembled at Vandalia, organized the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Company, by the appointment of a very efficient board of directors. W. S. Wait, of Bond, was elected President. More than \$116,000 of the stock was found to be subscribed, and ten per cent. on this amount was paid in, and all the other requisitions of the law completed. The Company will proceed at once to the organization of the business for which it was incorporated.

Thus the line is complete from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, passing through the heart of the great Ohio valley, and its whole length through the richest agricultural region in the world.

The State Sentinel boasts that its party has gained much in the Legislature "in counties heretofore whig." Such boasts would do very well immediately after the election, but they were carefully avoided before.—Madison Banner.

Exactly so. The whigs do their boasting before election, and the democrats after.—N. A. Ledger.

Thank you, friend Ledger, for giving the Banner that rap over the knuckles.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 17, 1850.

The Omnibus, after being upset and uncoupled, has gone through the Senate, a wheel at a time, until all four of the wheels are now lying on the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives. An attempt will be made, and I think with some show of success, to couple the measures together again, which I consider unwise. A sort of two-wheeled concern might be made out of New Mexico and the Texas boundary, which would go very well together; they are kindred measures, and should be joined.

If these measures, with the Territorial bill for Utah should pass, the South will be disarmed, and California will be admitted with but little opposition. But should an attempt be made to rush California ahead of these other measures, it will meet with such resistance that defeat will be almost certain.

The most important measure is the Texas boundary bill. Texas is now raising troops, commissioning officers, and unless Congress acts speedily, a collision will take place between our troops; and one drop of Texan blood shed by the United States army, will be the signal for the whole South to rise in arms. There are thousands of persons who are disunionists *per se*, in all the Southern States, and they only desire an excuse to boldly proclaim their sentiments, and suit their actions to their words.

The bill making appropriations for the expenses of the civil and diplomatic service of the country, during the present year, is now under consideration. The appropriations this year, exclusive of the service of the Post Office Department, will exceed forty millions of dollars. The expenses of the Government are annually increasing, probably, however, not more than the annual increase of population and wealth.

The bill granting bounty lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812 has not been taken up in the Senate. It is a measure in which the country feel a deep interest, and I trust there will be no delay. Many a poor and decrepit soldier is looking with deep anxiety towards Washington for this bounty, so just, and which he needs so much. Every year carries thousands of them to that land where the sound of martial music, and the clashing of arms are heard no more.

Congress will adjourn in about a month. There is a feverish anxiety among the members to get away. The three remaining members of the Cabinet, Messrs. McKennan, Conrad, and Crittenden are at their posts. The Administration, so far, has been rather popular, except with the Southern hot-heads, including Whigs and Democrats, who denounce it in unmeasured terms, and the "Higher Law" Seward whigs of the North, join in the cry with them.

Thad. Stevens, who heads that band in the House, made a most sarcastic and ironical speech against the President, a few days since, and was answered in a most scorching and withering rebuke by Mr. Duer, of New York.

The election news from Indiana has made the whigs place her among the list of incorrigibles.

XAVIER.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK HAVE COMMENCED A BATTLE IN RELATION TO THIS QUESTION. SEWARD AND HIS "HIGHER LAW" BACKERS ARE MOVING, WITH ALL THEIR POWERS, TO DEFEAT PEACE'S BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE NEW YORK EXPRESS SAYS:

"There were five Whigs voted against the known wishes and interests of the Administration, as expressed in the message, from mixed motives, it is probable: Baldwin and Upson from an Abolition proclivity; Ewing as the default representative of the Galphin Cabinet; Seward to keep the pot boiling; and Underwood to be old."

The Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, Mr. Seward's organ, commenting on this article, says:

"We doubt whether the 'wishes' of the Administration are consulted, or whether 'intentions' are to be promoted by the passage of a bill which puts \$10,000,000 into the pockets of Texas stock speculators."

"It is certain that this Ten Millions will do nothing towards healing the 'gaping wounds' of which so much has been said. How is it to be benefited by this bonus of Ten Millions of Dollars?"

"The 'Galphin Claim' was certainly a bad business. But the Texas Ten Million Swindle casts the 'Galphin' speculation into deep shade."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, now a neutral, but formerly a Taylor paper, says:

"As the matter now stands, twenty-five members from the State of New York are supposed to be opposed to it, and a majority of the New England members. About forty Southern members will oppose it. The weight of the Administration has been brought to bear in favor of the measure, and it is to be hoped that the New York Whigs will listen, if not to the call of patriotism, to the admonitions of party and personal interests."

"I notice that some of the Whigs think that they are doing enough for the Administration in defending its alternative proposition of drawing the sword, while they reject the milder proposition of drawing the line and paying for it. Such Whigs as Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn., prefer the resort to the sword to Compromise, and will pay millions for war, and nothing for peace. Sooner than adopt Mr. Stevens' plan—of using the bayonet first, and trying negotiation afterwards, we had better say to Texas—'you keep your territory as claimed by you, and we will keep our money.'"

On the whole, it is not to be doubted that the Texas Boundary bill will pass. It will go hard with those factional representatives of the commercial States of the North, who shall take the responsibility of defeating it."

Mail Stages to Santa Fe.

The Iowa Reporter of the 14th of this month, says: "On the first instant, the contractors for the U. S. mail service, between Santa Fe and Independence, Mo., were to start their first stage from the latter point. A stage drawn by six mules is to leave Independence and Santa Fe on the first of every month. The trip through is expected to be made in from twenty to twenty-nine days. A strong guard is to attend each stage, and several stations have been prepared for relays and provisions."

State University at Bloomington.

The Commencement exercises of this Institution took place during the past week. A brief account is given in the Herald. That paper says:

"Early in the morning of last Wednesday the 'Leanty and chivalry' poured into the Chapel, till not a resting place could be found before the exercises commenced. We shall not write of any particular address. We leave inviolable distinctions. Suffice it to say that the twelve graduates who addressed the audience acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner, and the matter of their addresses, more than the manner of delivery, reflected great credit upon their worthy teachers."

The Election.

MISS BROWN.—The result of our recent elections has astonished not a few, and disappointed many, (besides the defeated candidates themselves), especially among the farmers of the county of Marion. You have already presented the public with one view of it, in an aggregate result. I have taken it a little to pieces, that we may examine it more minutely, taking a view of a part only at a time. Your country friends are in the habit of filing away their papers, and especially those containing the election results. A recurrence to what has taken place at previous conventions or elections, is often serviceable to the members of subsequent conventions, as well as to the voters themselves. Be so good as to present the following aspect of the late election, as it will save many of your readers the trouble of making calculations and additions. It presents a view, from the official returns, of the votes of the eight county townships in the aggregate, apart from the city vote. We farmers like to see how we stand as to the approaching Legislature and Convention, and officers elected. The vote is taken from the official returns. It is as follows, viz., of the eight county townships:

For the Convention.

Eight Tps. Centre Tp. Total.

1. Levi L. Todd, 1200 385 1645
2. A. J. Morrison, 1200 385 1645
3. James Johnson, 1181 369 1620
4. J. P. Chapman, 1133 352 1585
5. David Wallace, 1075 325 1500
6. Douglas Maguire, 1075 325 1500
7. John W. Bond, 1075 325 1500
8. William Moore, 1045 325 1395

For the Legislature.

1. Benjamin Morgan, 1200 385 1645
2. Peter Hoshorn, 1200 385 1645
3. Madison Webb, 1122 369 1658
4. John W. Bond, 1091 352 1643
5. J. W. Buchanan, 1091 352 1643
6. Fielding Butler, 1064 325 1395

For Auditor.

John W. Hamilton, 1200 385 1645
Isaac W. Hunter, 1122 369 1658